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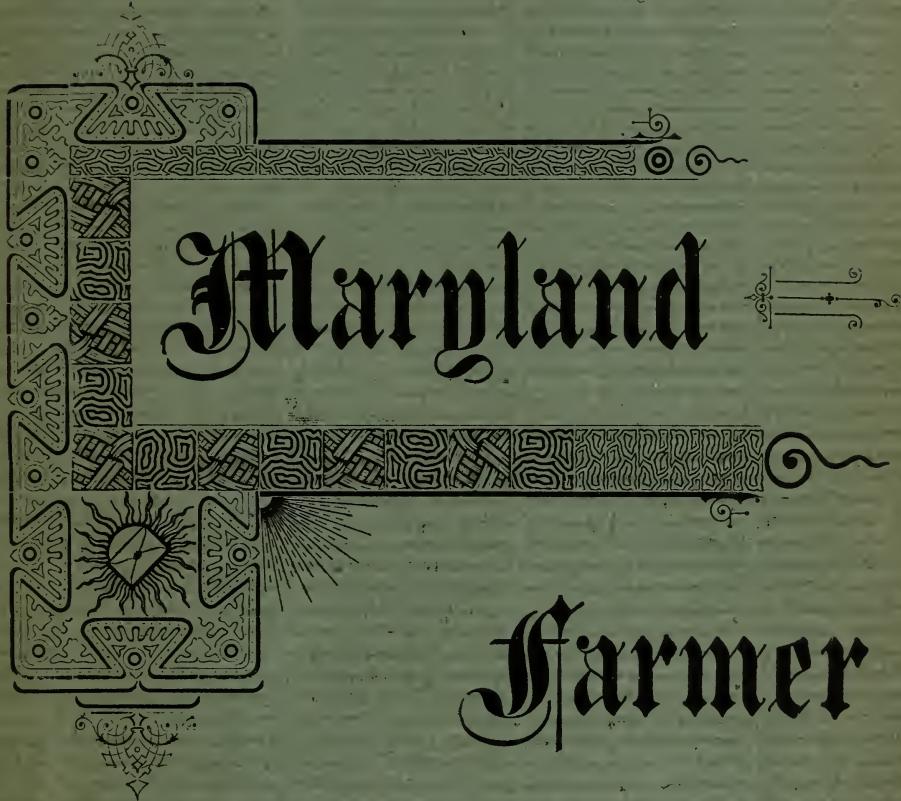


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JUNE 1892.

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OUR 29TH YEAR.

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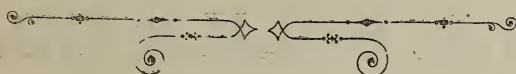
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Vol. XXIX.

BALTIMORE, June 1892.

No. 6.

#### OVER AND OVER.

"JUST the same thing over and over!"  
But that is the way of the world, my dear;  
Over and over, over and over,  
Old things repeated from year to year!

Hear what the sun saith: "Patient still  
The vaulted heavens I climb and climb,  
Over and over with tireless will,  
Day after day till the end of time!"

"Never a pause and never a rest;  
Yet every morning the earth is new,  
And ever the clouds in the golden west  
Have a fresh glory shining through."

Hear what the grass saith: "Up the hills  
And through the orchard I creep and creep,  
Over the meadow, and where the rills  
Laugh in the shadows cool and deep.

"Every spring it is just the same!  
And because it is, I am sure to see  
The Oriole's flash of vivid flame  
In the pink-white bloom of the apple-tree."

Hear what dear Love saith: "Ah, I hear  
The same old story over and over;  
Mother and maiden year by year  
Whisper it still to child and lover!"

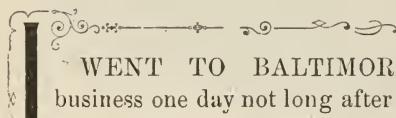
"But sweeter it grows from age to age,  
The song begotten so long ago,  
When first man came to his heritage,  
And walked with God in the even glow."

—*Harper's Young People.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

## OUR NEW FARM, XXXIV.

### WHAT ABOUT JOSIE?

  
 I WENT TO BALTIMORE on business one day not long after Mrs. Camden had her talk about Josie and Mr. Roberts; so I thought I would make it in my way to call at his place of business and have a little chat.

\* \* \* It was in a wholesale store on Hanover street, where I used to get some household articles at a better rate than at the retail stores. I have generally found it to my advantage to deal with wholesale houses where I could find them willing to sell me in small quantities. They will not always accommodate customers in this way.

Mr. Roberts seemed very glad to see me and came forward at once and said:

"Why, Mr. Green, I am very glad to see you—when did you get in the city?"

I think this is the usual way of greeting anyone who comes in from the country and so I answered:

"Just arrived. Drove in on a little business."

Then we commenced more general conversation, at the same time that I looked at one or two things I wanted. Finally I remarked:

"I see you occasionally out in our neighborhood, Mr. Roberts. Is the attraction pretty strong, there?"

He cast his eyes down a little at this and said:

"I like Miss Camden very well, but I am afraid I don't make much headway there."

Then I said to him:

"Miss Camden is a very fine young lady; but I don't think she likes city life much. I know she says it gives her a violent headache when she comes to the city."

Mr. Roberts remarked:

"She has said to me more than once that she couldn't see what anyone could find in the city to make them want to live there."

To this I replied:

"Of course she knows very little about life in the city and nothing about its many attractions."

He said:

"Well, Mr. Green, I know nothing about the country. I have never lived there and until you moved on to your farm had never even visited in the country. I think I would feel myself buried alive if I was obliged to stay in the country."

Then I said:

"I don't wonder you are not making much headway with Miss Camden, then. You are so far apart in your ideas of life that it would hardly be expected."

To this he replied:

"I am inclined to think you are about right. I did think very seriously in that direction, and often feel now that Miss Camden would be a prize for someone who could appreciate her."

Then our conversation passed to indifferent subjects and the goods I wished to purchase. I had learned enough, how-

ever, to satisfy me that our Josie was in no danger of moving into the city, and Mr. Roberts did not expect ever to move into the country.

After my return home I had another talk with my wife and she said :

"Young men often talk like that, even when they have determined to do their best to have things to suit them in a different direction."

And I said :

"But, mother, he evidently sees that there is no chance of Josie marrying to go to the city."

But the good wife said :

"Don't you believe the half of that. If I am not mistaken, your talking to him will bring him down next Sunday again."

Well, sure enough, the very next Sunday about ten o'clock, when I went out to tell Charley to harness up Old Roan that we might go to meeting, who should I see but Mr. Roberts walking up the road to Mr. Camden's.

When I told my dear wife about it, she said :

"I told you so. He's struck hard and don't mean to give it up so easy as you seemed to think."

I guess that day he made serious advances to Josie; at least, enough so to find out that what I had said, was so. For one day daughter said :

"I don't think Mr. Roberts will come to see Josie any more, for Josie told him she never would go to the city to live; for she didn't fancy city life; and Josie says he told her that he didn't see how anyone could be contented to live in the country."

Of course I had to laugh when I heard this and the first time Josie came over to

our house I said to her in a very serious strain :

"I suppose our precious Josie will soon be living in the city."

I expected to see her blush and be a little confused; but she raised her eyes to mine with a pleasant smile and with no increased color in her face and said :

"No, not I, Mr. Green. There isn't enough in the city of Baltimore to make me wish to live there."

To this I replied :

"I don't know as I could say that myself. If I had all the money I wanted I think I could live very happily in Baltimore. But I have no wish to go there to live unless I could have plenty of money."

"You, Mr. Green, have once lived in Baltimore and so you could probably be contented there again. But I don't think I would live five years, if I had to live in that city—money or no money."

I had to smile at this and wife said :

"Father is only joking you, Josie, about Mr. Roberts. He couldn't be hired himself to move back to Baltimore to live."

Then Josie replied to her :

"Of course, Mrs. Green, I knew he was referring to Mr. Robert's visits here; but he knows by this time that Josie Camden is a country girl from the sole of her foot to the top of her head."

At this we all laughed, Josie as heartily as either of us, and she continued :

"Indeed, Mr. Green, there is nothing serious with Mr. Roberts; I wouldn't give him a chance to even imagine such a possibility."

My dear wife put her arms about Josie and gave her a kiss and said :

"I am very glad of that, for we can

none of us afford to lose our Josie from this neighborhood at present. We all want you here; and especially your dear parents, and brother and sister up in the new cottage."

At this Josie returned the dear wife's fond embrace and pleasantly exclaimed:

" You don't want me any more than I want to be here, I am sure of that."

The next time Mrs. Camden came over to see us—she usually came two or three times every week—wife said she told her the substance of our conversation and Mrs. Camden felt very much at ease. Then she had a talk with Josie herself and was happy for a long time after it. But mother told her that she must not expect Josie to be with her very long, for she was too fine a girl to be long without a suitor.

But Josie is with her parents still. She has had several very earnest suitors and one or two quite favorable offers; but the right one has not yet appeared and we begin to think that our dear Josie is not at all desirous of changing her estate.

And why should she be desirous of changing it? She has a good comfortable home with her doting father and mother, who will do almost anything she wishes them to do. She is surrounded by loving friends in the two families of which she feels herself now akin, and either of whom would make her welcome to their best. What inducement can she have then to change?

A mysterious something calls and the young must obey. We cannot otherwise account for it. But that call has not yet come to our Josie.

This whole episode of Josie's city lover gives me this lesson:

It is possible where one is brought up

amid proper influences for the heart to become thoroughly attached to a country life, so that no influence can induce the desire to change for the uncertain promises of a city career.

Not only does this appear in Josie; but the same sterling family influence was about James, so that not one longing has ever escaped him, in any shape, for what some think the broader opportunity for gains in the great city.

It is indeed a false glitter that comes from the city to lure the young away from the farm. False, because where one succeeds in the city, hundreds fail. Even those who meet with passable success have such burdened hearts as it makes one sad to contemplate. The struggles of city life make young men grow old with great rapidity, and gray hair is not half as conspicuous in their age, as the lines of care and trouble in their countenances.

In the country there are anxieties and cares, for no lot is free from them; but oh, what a blessed freedom is there from the carking cares of a business career and the slavish anxieties that accompany the struggles to keep out of the deep waters of failure. Sweet peace in the knowledge that comes with the sense of independence belongs to the dweller on the farm.

#### The Japan Persimmon.

##### A Very Promising Importation.

The word "persimmon" has been long associated with a common wild fruit of this country possessing in its immature state such a harsh and astringent taste as to be inedible.

This well known fact is likely to

prejudice many persons against any other fruit introduced under the same or similar name.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Japan Date Plum (*Diospyrus kaki*) should have reached us as a "persimmon," for, although it belongs to the same genus as our native species, it is quite different, especially in its improved varieties.

In both China and Japan the kaki is said to be the leading and most valuable fruit in cultivation, grows almost everywhere, as the apple and pear with us.

There are also almost as many varieties of it, and from the fifty or more already tested in this country we are enabled to form a very good idea of what are to come after the field has been fully explored.

We have not as yet secured varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand our Northern winter temperature, probably because importations have been mainly from the warmer regions of Japan, but as there are varieties which succeed in more northern latitudes in China and Corea, we have reason to believe we will find some that will thrive here much further north than yet introduced. There may also be some among those now cultivated at the South that would thrive as far north as New York City if given a trial, but few experiments have been made in this direction, owing to scarcity and value of the trees of the choice varieties.

Then, again, it may be shown that trees grafted on stock of the native persimmon will be more hardy than those worked on the Japan stock, or even those raised from seed.

We certainly have much to learn about this Oriental fruit, but as some of the

California nurserymen have established branches in Japan, where the different species and varieties of Japanese fruits and ornamental trees are collected and cultivated, we are not likely to remain long in doubt in regard to the merits of any native fruit of the country.

Without attempting to build upon what may be discovered in regard to this fruit, we have already enough varieties bearing in this country to determine their value as a dessert fruit, and that they are much superior to the fig in delicacy and richness of flavor. And in size and beauty of coloring the Japanese Date Plum has few or no superiors.

For intense sweetness, combined with agreeable sprightliness, some of the varieties now cultivated in the south seem to have reached a point of excellence defying even an imaginary improvement. Some persons, however, may not like the sweetest varieties, any more than they like ripe figs and sweet plums, but such tastes can be accommodated even among the Japan persimmons, for there are acid as well as sweet varieties.

These fruits are not only excellent as gathered ripe from the tree, but also when dried and used the same way as prunes. In fact, they are unquestionably, as a whole, a most valuable acquisition, and fruitgrowers at the South should extend their cultivation until they have a goodly surplus to send to Northern markets.—*A. S. Fuller, in N.Y. Tribune.*

---

Dogs kill \$4,000,000 worth of sheep annually in the United States, nearly four per cent of the total value of our sheep.

In some states sheep breeding is on the decline for no other reason.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

### TRUTHS FOR PROFIT.

A tool or implement if kept in good order is at least twice as efficient as one which has been neglected. It will do more work, to better advantage, and with less expenditure of labor.

\* \* \*

In making experiments, it is a mistake to attempt them on a large scale. Even when your neighbor has been successful, it is best to be careful, for you must "learn how" before you can succeed.

\* \* \*

In reading of profits in farming, we most frequently find them largest where thorough work is expended on a few acres—ten, twenty, thirty or sixty acres.

\* \* \*

Caponizing corn is said to act in precisely the same way that caponizing chickens acts. The stalks in a field deprived of tassels yield much larger ears and more perfect ones than those not caponized. Try it.

\* \* \*

It is absolutely necessary that you should be very careful if you propose to make any changes in your methods of work or in your crops. They may be for the better or they may not be. It is always an uncertainty.

\* \* \*

We cannot say too much in favor of growing fruit. It is the blessing of the family; a luxury, a food, a relish and a physician.

\* \* \*

Very, very seldom can you touch the roots of a growing plant without injury

to your crop. All cultivation should therefore avoid interfering with plant roots. Shallow clean culture should be the rule.

\* \* \*

New England abandoned farms are said to be especially adapted to sheep raising, hilly pastures and broken ground of questionable fertility being the general nature of the soil. But, how about the dogs!

\* \* \*

One plant by itself with plenty of room for its roots is generally equal to three if huddled together in a hill. This will apply to potatoes or corn, wheat or other grains.

\* \* \*

The days of work through May have been heavy. They will continue to be so through June. Do not let every opportunity of recreation go by unimproved; but do not allow needed work to suffer by neglect.

\* \* \*

In your farm arrangements, while you are in the vigor of middle life, prepare such permanent crops as will require the least work when age and decline of ambition and vigor naturally affect your powers.

\* \* \*

"Plant garden crops for succession." Such is the stereotype instruction of journals. It is a good one, if it will be put in practice. Don't forget it because June has come. The home table may have garden dainties until winter is here.

---

Have the stable warm, light, dry and well ventilated. Clean out twice a day.

**A Present Danger.**

One danger which affects the farmer to-day that his father never knew is that of hired men of whom he knows nothing. On most farms they are taken into the family and made part of it.

They may be good, upright men, and again, they may be vile and corrupt, given to coarse thoughts and jests which corrupt the boys of the family.

It is not supposed that any father will knowingly subject his children to immoral associations, but the worst evils, like the most dangerous diseases are insidious in their approach, and the harm in the line of evil communications is often done before its existence is even dreamed of.

Where foreigners and strangers and strays must be depended upon, there should be the utmost vigilance that they pursue their duties without the society of the half grown boys of the family. Any confidential talk between them should be hindered, and without any words to that effect, be rendered impossible.

When a man has shown himself true and clean he may be regarded "as one of the family." He should not be if there is a chance that he is low in his nature.

The moral safety of the children is more important than many gathered crops, and it is not enough to "guess they'll come out all right." That measure of care might with equal success be applied to any part of the farm crops and stock.

For boys and girls to develop into the men and women whose parents rejoice in them, they must be carefully studied, their weaknesses guarded, their virtues strengthened. Bad books and evil asso-

ciations injure in a way that cannot be cured.

It is not possible for one to be too careful what moral atmosphere a child breathes. It is possible to be too strict about matters which do not affect a child's goodness at all, and over-strictness is hurtful. But care for a child's pure mind and speech, honesty and fidelity is never too particular. Whatever corrupts a child's sense of justice, whatever makes him look upon any sin as a trivial matter, whatever makes him turn sacred things into a joke, is the greatest evil. It destroys the clear vision that is needed by the husband, the father, the citizen.

The nation is wounded when its children are corrupted—for how long can a nation be strong unless its citizens are? How can it act honorably if the units that compose it turn to trickery? How can it be strong through the purity of the home if that is not respected or believed in, or if the reverse are the themes for jesting?

Farmers will have to take such men as they can get to aid them. The majority of them are respectable, but the wise father will not have his boys around while the men are talking together. He will keep them in his company, or he will know what manner of associates his boy chooses.

A noble man is as good a work as nature makes. No father can afford to have his son be less than noble, whatever his station, and to have him this he cannot trust him to chance or to unassisted development.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

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**REPORTED.**

Did Senator Sharon say this in the U. S. Senate? "Without bloodshed and

rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. The moneyed interests of the country, for self preservation, must sustain the Republican party. The railroads, the banks, the manufacturers, the heavy importers, and all classes of business, in which millions are invested, will maintain the supremacy of the Republican party."

#### Suit Against the Sugar Trust.

The United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Ellery P. Ingham, has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly called the Sugar Trust, and the several sugar manufacturing corporations, with their stockholders individually, whom the Trust recently bought out in this city—the Knight, Harrison and Spreckle refineries, and the Delaware Sugar House. The proceedings are begun under the provisions of what is called the Sherman anti-trust law, passed by Congress, two years ago, and they are taken by order of the Attorney General of the United States, whose authority is necessary under the law.

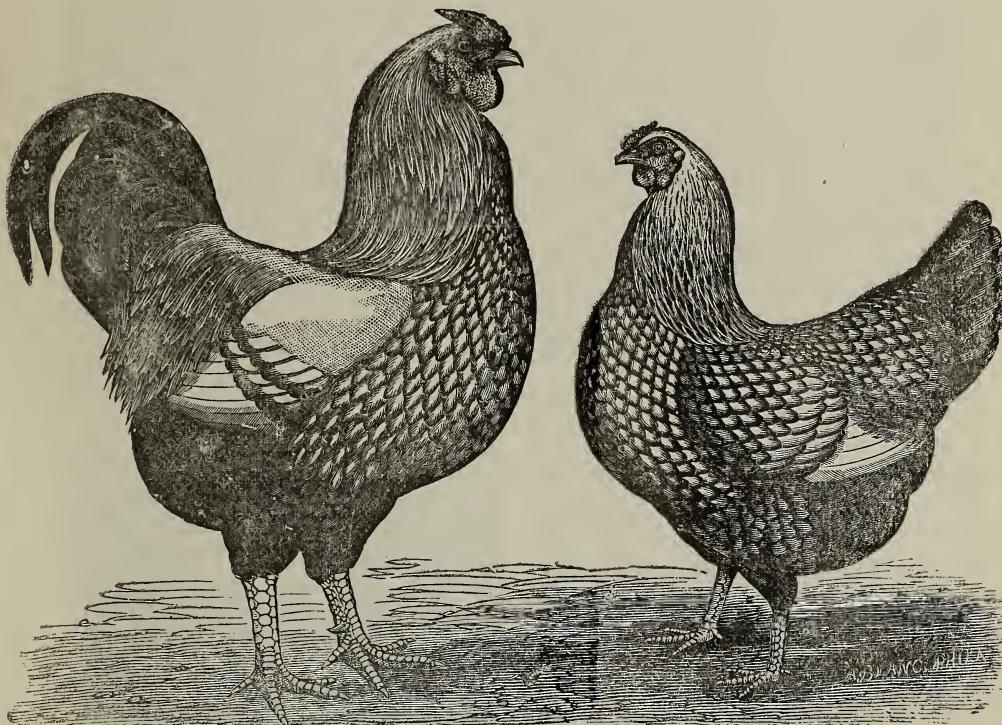
The bill filed charges that defendants "entered into an unlawful fraudulent scheme to purchase the stock, machinery, and real estate of the said defendants, by which they attempted to obtain the control of all the sugar refineries in this district for the purpose of restraining the trade thereof with other States as theretofore carried on independently by the said defendants." It also alleges "that the said contracts so made and entered into as aforesaid by all the defendants herein

named were made with the intent to enable the said the American Sugar Refining Company to monopolize the manufacture and sale of refined sugar in Pennsylvania, and among the several States of the United States; to increase the usual rate and prices at which refined sugar is sold; to prevent and counteract the effort of free competition at the prices of the same. And thereby to exact and procure large sums of money from the citizens of Pennsylvania and from the citizens of the several States of the United States and from all others purchasing; and that the said contracts so made and entered into as aforesaid are unlawful and contrary to the said act."

The bill, therefore, asks that an injunction be granted to restrain the defendants from violating the Act of Congress, and that the several contracts complained of "shall be delivered up, cancelled and declared to be void," and the shares of stock delivered to each other by the purchasers and sellers be returned; also "that an injunction issue preliminary until the final determination of this cause, and perpetual thereafter, preventing and restraining the said defendants from the further performance of the terms and conditions of the said unlawful agreements."

#### Palo Alto.

Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics are now used on the stock farm of Gov. Stanford, the home of Sunol, Arion, Palo Alto, etc. This completes the list of prominent stock owners who have adopted the use of Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics.



WYANDOTTES.

#### The Roxmont Poultry Farm.

There is a great poultry establishment, situated at Long Island, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., having 1300 acres of land and five miles of water-front, and a brief description of it as it was last winter, and a glance at its possibilities, will be of interest.

Looking down upon the group of buildings from the slight rise over which the road leads, one might fancy he was approaching a community like the Shakers or some such brotherhood, or that it was a "poultry village." Certainly, the character of the place is clearly indicated by the four or five buildings five or six

hundred feet in length each, and the innumerable small houses (or coops) scattered about the fields and pastures.

The breeding stock, consisting of about 1000 Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, is housed in a building 500 feet long, divided into pens ten feet long by eight wide, the roosts, nests, feed troughs and waterdishes being next the walk, which extends the entire length of the building on the north side.

We think the mistake has been made of putting too many birds in a pen, but that is a common mistake with beginners. Twelve birds in a pen of that size, or, at most, twelve females and a

male, is all we should care to put in them; and we firmly believe better results, a larger egg yield, and more vigorous chicks from the eggs would follow.

The birds looked healthy and vigorous, indicating that pains had been taken to keep them active, and that they were well housed and fed. We told the manager that we should divide the house by tight partitions and doors every 100 feet, to cut off too heavy drafts, and lessen the chances of contamination should disease get a foothold.

The incubator house and "nursery" were next inspected, and here we found sixteen 900 egg "Challenge" incubators all in operation, giving a combined capacity of 9,600 eggs in process of incubation at one time; five incubators hatch out their cargo, and are refilled weekly.

The incubators occupy the cellar, and the first story of this large building is the nursery, piped on both sides for hot water brooders, where the chicks are cuddled and "coddled" for a week or ten days until well acquainted with brooder life. In this house the utmost care is taken to keep up a good temperature, and so avoid the danger of that fatal chill.

From the "nursery" the chicks go to the long brooder houses, of which there are three, two or three hundred feet long each, one being double, with a walk in the centre. These differ not at all from the usual hot water brooder houses every one is familiar with, excepting the great scale on which everything is planned.

In these brooder houses and nursery were some 15,000 chickens, in all stages, from just that morning out of the incubator to the finished product which we find being picked and packed for market in the pick house, which we next visited.

Here was an expert picker, up to his eyes in feathers, etc., and on the table long rows of broiler chicks, cooling off before being packed and shipped to Boston or New York.

It would be a revelation to many of our readers to watch Mr. Stewart as he took a chicken from the coop behind him passed the knife point over the veins in the top of the head, rapped the head with a billy (to stun it), and then with eight or ten swift passes of the hand, stripped off the feathers. In about a



minute the chick was stripped. Dropping upon a stool, a knife was taken with which to remove the few pin feathers, the down about the legs and wing joints was removed, the wings tucked back, and the broiler was laid upon the table, and another chick reached for.

About three minutes of time is taken in the whole operation—Mr. Stewart intending to pick from 220 to 240 broilers in a day, or (say) twenty an hour.

The manager pointed out, many features of the farm plan, an extremely interesting one being the summer quarters (or coops) of the breeding and laying

stock, which were spread out over the field and pasture at our feet. These coops are 8x6 feet on the ground, built of the cheapest boards, the roof shingled to shed the rain, and the window and door being covered with wire-mesh only. To these quarters the fowls are removed as soon as the grass starts, about May 1 in New Hampshire, and there, with free range and unlimited "ozone" in the air, they pass six or seven months. Under these conditions stock cannot but be vigorous and healthy, and the work of caring for them is reduced to a minimum, the coops being cleaned by simply lifting them to fresh ground every few days.

Many more buildings are planned for, including a poultry house 1000 feet long, and an immense establishment is going to be built up there.—*Farm-Poultry.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

#### SHOW CHICKENS.

Fanciers, all thought being centered upon meeting the requirements of the Standard in the Show Pen, are apt to breed in and in until it is impossible to give a really serviceable chicken to one who wants good healthy layers or market fowls.

Marks for the perfection of feathers, and feet, and comb, and neck, and legs become vastly more important than good marketable carcasses and a multiplicity of eggs.

So long as thoroughbreds command a high price because of feathering and kindred points, I suppose there can be no help for it. But I cannot help feeling that it is one of the greatest humbugs of

the age to place high figures as prizes upon poultry which have no other recommendation than the standard qualifications, markings, etc.

It is, however, in keeping with many other very stupid practices connected with stock in all the other departments.

I wonder why it is everyone is so dissatisfied with thoroughbreds that they must be continually asking—"What do you think of this cross?" "What does such and such a cross make for eggs?" "What is the best cross for the market?"

This article was suggested, because I sat down to write you to answer one of these questions for me. I wanted to raise some poultry, hardy, good mothers, good layers and first class for the table. What kind of a cross will do this? None of my thoroughbreds fill this bill, and none of those I am at all acquainted with can do it. There should be poultry of this kind, and it should stand at the very top for premiums in all our poultry shows.

What is the good of making such a fuss over feathers and leaving the essential usefulness in the background? Good meat, plenty of eggs, robust health, attractive buyers when dressed, reasonable size are the market points. Gentle, fair foragers, non fliers, good sitters, attentive mothers, hardy chicks, are the points for the poultry yard.

If premiums could be had for these points instead of big combs, feathered legs and toes, ear lobes and wattles, poultry shows I think would be productive of an extra amount of good.

JIM.

We would respectfully remind "Jim" that there are at present two kinds of

markets: One market relating to the table, and one market of amateur fanciers. The "Standard" and the Poultry Shows under its rules belong to the latter. They expect their high prices and all their immense profits from the fanciers. Hence the follies of which he complains viewed from the market which belongs to the table.—[Ed.]

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#### Financial.

Senator Call of Florida offered a remarkable financial resolution in the Senate which, at his request, was ordered printed and laid on the table subject to call. It provided that a special committee of nine should be appointed to consider and report some legislation to accomplish these three important things:

1. To relieve the scarcity of money among farmers; reduce the rate of interest and to enable them to obtain money upon the security of their lands and crops.
  2. To establish some depository, sub-treasury, or banking system, in which, by the aid of the Government, money should be kept within the reach of every community in sums sufficient for their needs, to be loaned to them at low rates of interest.
  3. To devise some system by which the perpetual flow of money to the centres of commerce could be limited and restrained, so as to enable a sufficient sum of money for the needs of the people of all sections of the country to be kept in their respective communities.
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#### Small Cans.

I find that smallest sized baking powder cans are among the best for starting

cuttings, says a writer in the *Mayflower*. Last winter, having some slips that I wished to keep, and having to economize room also, I took these small cans and filled them with good dirt, having first made holes in the bottoms. In one I put a skeleton geranium; this Spring when it was warm enough to put plants in the ground it was a strong bushy plant. In another I put a white heliotrope; it blossomed all Winter. In another I put a double red petunia. When I took it out of the can it was over a foot high and loaded with blossoms. This Spring I had a cutting given to me of a double petunia, so I got one of my smallest cans, and in six weeks it had taken root and was loaded with buds. I prefer the cans always in starting any kind of slip.

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#### Growing Up with the Country Too Slow.

Being tired of working for a salary, I decided to go West and grow up with the country. I invested in real estate and became land poor, and was obliged to make a living for my wife and children some other way,

I saw Mr. Moorehead's experience in the plating business by accident in an old newspaper. I did as he did sent \$5 to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and went to work plating first in my own neighborhood, and found that I did so well that I hired a man and he brought in the plating, which I did at my house. There is plenty of money out West here, if you only know how to get it, and I hope my experience will help anybody who is having a hard time. I made last week \$12 and the week previous \$13, 14. Anybody can get circulars by writing to Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

ROBERT LINDSAY.

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Show the Farmer to your neighbors.

Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

— THE —

## MARYLAND FARMER,

Agriculture, Live Stock and Home Life.

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### THE NEW DEPARTURE.

With this number the MARYLAND FARMER passes into the control and management of an incorporated company to be known as the "FARMER PUBLISHING CO." This company, with ample capital and an abundance of help, will be able to make of the Old Journal a strong advocate of the Agricultural interests. The company is composed of men already well versed in the newspaper world, the foremost stockholders having been connected with prominent and successful papers in this city.

We greet our many friends and

readers this month in a new dress, ornamented with a handsome and pleasing cover, the inside freshened with a better quality of paper, full to overflowing with choice matter and containing a number of specially new advertisements. We have started at a new pace, rejuvenated by the introduction of fresh blood, and with an active and earnest purpose to push ourselves into the Home of every Farmer in the State, leaving no stone unturned to merit the good opinion of the thousands of our readers.

In doing this we ask you personally to take an interest in the MARYLAND FARMER and help us by your subscription as well as your moral support, to further the objects we have in view.

We want to double our now large subscription list, and you can help us to do it. We have in view many new features which will bud into life and develop with every future issue of our paper. Spread the news to your neighbors, get them interested and at the same time send us for publication items of interest in your vicinity, with communications on subjects pertinent to Agriculture, the Farm, and the varied interests of Rural Life. Don't fail to attend to this, and we will do the rest.

### Md AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We learn with a great deal of satisfaction, that at the meeting of the College Board, on May 7, called by Governor Brown, steps were taken

of a practical character in relation to the College farm.

As a practical farmer and a practical man the Governor is able to judge concerning this farm, and to see as well as any other practical and business man what is needed to make it an honor to the State and useful to agricultural students.

The appointment of a committee to employ an expert truck farmer for the College is a long step in the right direction. Put the farm in hands to make it prove to students that farming adapted to the locality of the farm will be abundantly successful.

We are confident that no better place in our entire country can be found for agricultural enterprise and success than this State of Maryland. We wish to have this practically proved; and we know it can be practically proved on portions of the College Farm set apart for that purpose.

An expert Truck Farmer, with such markets as Washington and Baltimore, should be able to do wonders with eight men and teams under his direction.

We have just read a paragraph in the Massachusetts Ploughman which says: "It is not unusual for market gardens of ten to twenty acres near Boston to produce an average product of five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre."

Boston is no better as a market than Washington or Baltimore for prime produce, and twenty acres, out of the 286, at the lowest figure here mentioned, \$500 an acre, would be \$10,000 gross—a very creditable

sum, and justify the employment of even more than the present force.

We cannot expect, however, a complete reform and full income the first year; but we can afford to wait if the reports of the monthly visitors are satisfactory and the prospect of the future is bright.

GOV. BROWN'S VETO  
of the  
ASSESSMENT BILL.

It is well known to our readers that the MARYLAND FARMER advocated with earnestness the nomination and election of the Hon. Frank Brown. This was done because we believed that he would make the best Governor for the farmers' interest, and would in all his acts have an eye to their welfare.

Since his veto of the Assessment Bill we have had numerous inquiries and some sarcastic flings in reference to the position we took in this matter—with the veto as the outcome.

On this account, and because the MARYLAND FARMER is now the only Agricultural Journal published in our State, we have considered it proper to discuss this matter, as one who appreciates the difficulties in hand and knows much of the workings of similar laws elsewhere.

1. The Governor was and is just as anxious for a new assessment on right principles as any farmer in Maryland; and he is willing to let the farmers know all the grounds of his disap-

proval of the bill passed by the last legislature.

2. He also believes that he was acting as much in the interest of the farmers in vetoing that bill, as in any act he has performed or could perform during that session of the legislature.

#### EXCITEMENT.

A great deal of noise and confusion of ideas has been aroused because of his action, with the avowed purpose of injuring him with the farmers; and most of those who make the greatest noise and exhibit the greatest excitement have either not read the bill, or, if so, only in a superficial manner.

#### WHY NOT CORRECT?

It is often asked, If the bill was wrong in any particular why did not the Governor have it corrected? But if the reader will consider a moment, he will see that such a proceeding on the Governor's part was wholly impracticable. He must take the bill as it comes from the legislature, and then examine it and if not satisfactory send it back for correction. In this case the bill was not received in time for the Governor to do this. The legislature placed a very objectionable bill in his hands and gave him no opportunity to suggest any modifications of its unwise and unjust provisions. He must either accept or reject it.

#### STRONG POINTS.

Let us consider briefly some of the chief points in this bill and some of

its prominent omissions; first premising that if it had become a law it would have been impossible to make any radical changes in it for some years to come.

At the basis of all systems of taxation lies the fundamental principle that every citizen should be taxed in proportion to the amount he actually owns. This is the only just and equitable basis of taxation. The bill ignored this principle in very many particulars, and placed an arbitrary value on some species of property, while it taxed the farmers for hundreds of thousands which they did not own.

The bill also made each farmer virtually a detective to spy out and under oath declare the property of his neighbor, and in case of refusal to testify, or any false testimony, subjecting him to penalties.

As the natural result of this feature the law threw open the lists for fierce and bitter strifes and hatreds in every community between neighbors and friendus. Certainly no law should be countenanced which has this as either a natural result or a potent factor.

#### EXEMPTIONS.

The bill omitted to give the farmers the benefit of exemptions in any case. Exemptions as all are aware are numerous, for religious and charitable institutions and for manufacturing plants of every description. It is well known that Gov. Brown is outspoken in his advocacy that the farmers' tools and farm machinery, necessary for the raising of the crop

and preparing it for market should be exempt, on the principle which exempts the above.

#### IN OTHER STATES.

Similar bills in other States, upholding espionage, requiring sworn statements and listing, have not proved of advantage to the farmers in any particular. In Massachusetts, where the provisions approach those of this vetoed bill, they have proven a decided injury both to the State and the farmers.

#### CONSTITUTIONALITY.

In carrying out the details of this bill, it left law questions as to its constitutionality, of the gravest character, open; and which would justify those who had large property and means, to withstand assessment and escape taxation, while farmers and those not able to contend would be forced to pay taxes to the very last cent.

Another point of this very imperfect law is this: It provided that certain property, stock or bonds, not paying interest, should not be taxed; while the acres of the farmer, which not only paid nothing, but required an annual expenditure, were taxed equally with his most fertile and remunerative acres. In other words, all through this bill ran a line of unjust discrimination against the farmers' interests, which when brought into practice would bear wofully upon the farming community.

#### HE CONSIDERS ALL.

Gov. Brown took all these things

into consideration, when he held this bill so long before deciding his final action. His own published words show how earnestly he wished to do his duty here, and do it for the best interests of the State:

"I withhold my signature from this bill with great reluctance, for I fully realize the need of a new assessment; but upon the best consideration which I am able to give the subject, I feel that less injury will result from a continuance of the present condition of affairs for two or three years more than from the enactment of a law so universally resisted."

#### THE FUTURE.

These are noble words of a right minded man and should appeal to the farmers of the State to give him their continued support. His influence to have a bill which will recognize the farmers' interests and rights will certainly be exerted at the next meeting of the legislature, and undoubtedly with good results. The defects of the present bill will be obviated as far as possible; its crude provisions omitted, its arbitrary ratings of questionable constitutionality cut away, and its "blue law" provisions for detective work with their penalties abolished; while the "plant" of the farmer will be accorded the rights given to other "plants," and the farmer be taxed for only what he is actually worth.

#### WAS IT A TRAP?

This bill seems to have been framed in such a manner as to have the unpleasant alternative of creating

dissatisfaction whether accepted or rejected by the Governor. If accepted it would have created immediate excitement among large and influential classes in our cities, and afterwards a more profound dissatisfaction with the farmers, when it had been brought into practical operation. Its rejection has caused some feeling now, but which will surely pass upon a fair examination of it and thoughtful consideration of its objectionable provisions.

#### MONEY.

It has been hinted that the "money power" was uppermost in promoting this veto. It is not denied that the "money power" made conspicuous some of the defects of this bill; but they did not in any way exert any influence upon the Governor to secure its rejection. Had the bill been acceptable and in his opinion a just measure, which could have been put into practical operation throughout the State to the advantage of its citizens, no amount of "money power" influence would have prevented its approval. Gov. Brown prides himself upon being one of the people; upheld by the people, even when party would have it otherwise; and no power under heaven will prevent him from doing his duty to the citizens of Maryland at large, when that duty is placed before him.

He believes he has done a good deed for the farmers of Maryland in the veto of that bill, and that any intelligent farmer after examining it thoroughly and understandingly, if in his place would have done his duty

in the same manner. He is therefore, confident that those who have supported him in the past, will be his friends in the years to come. They will find him true to the great interests of Maryland, and as the farmer's candidate, true first and last to the great interests represented by them.

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#### BLACK KNOT BILL.

New York has passed a law to destroy every tree infected with black knot. It provides that the owner shall burn them, or be subject to punishment for neglect, and appoints officers to do the work in case the owner does not.

Such laws should become universal in order to effectually remedy this and similar diseases. In our section the same should be done in reference to "Peach Yellows," especially.

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#### STATE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

The earnest attention of the farmers of Maryland is called to the new Industrial Bureau created by the legislature. But little is known by them of the nature of this office and the work which it is intended to do, and in our number for this month we take a great deal of pleasure in explaining its more important provisions.

It is the successor of the old Bureau of Labor Statistics, created in 1884, of which Mr. Thomas C. Weeks was continuously the chief, but as at

present constituted its scope is very much enlarged, and all the industrial statistics of the State will be included.

The chief of the Bureau is required to collect and publish annually, besides the statistics of labor, manufactures, minerals, transportation, etc., all the agricultural statistics of the State. It is to this especial feature of the office that we desire now to call attention.

Under the name of agricultural statistics are included all information in regard to the agricultural condition of the several counties of the State, the acreage under cultivation, and planted to the various crops, the character and price of lands, the live stock, and all other matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits which may be of general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State.

Surely there can be no doubt in the mind of any farmer as to the importance of the work proposed to be done and if we do not greatly mistake the sentiment of the farming community there will be a quick and hearty response to any and all well directed efforts from this new and important office looking towards the advancement of the farming interests.

It will readily be seen what a large field is to be covered if this work is to be properly done. It will be at best, embarrassed by the small appropriation for expenses allowed by the legislature, and all the outside and individual assistance that can be given in collecting the statistics will greatly facilitate and add to the accuracy of the work.

Mr. A. B. Howard Jr., the new chief of the Bureau, has established his office at 230 N. Charles St., and for the present is wholly occupied in the organization of the office, and the work preliminary to the collection and compilation of the material for his first report. This is the first time there has ever been an office especially equipped for this work in the State, Mr. Weeks having conducted the work under his charge entirely in his law office.

Mr. Howard will add every possible facility for the successful administration of the office, and cordially invites the co-operation and assistance of all who feel sufficiently interested in the work. It is his desire to give careful attention to all the material interests of the State, and especially to make agriculture and the industrial condition of the counties leading features of his reports. It is his purpose when his work is well under way, to issue bulletins from time to time, similar to those now issued by the Census office bearing upon the various industries of the State.

The agricultural condition of the State has never received at the hands of the State the attention which it should, and is sadly in need of earnest endeavor in more than one direction. The Bureau should receive material aid and sympathy from the farmers individually, and from the Grange, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Clubs, and all the agricultural organizations in the State. They can, if they will, furnish largely if not entirely, the statistical information to be

embodied in the reports. It is practically impossible for the Bureau with the limited means at hand to cover this work all over the State, and the organizations named have or should have the means for furnishing all information pertaining to the condition and prices of lands, yield and prices of crops, the question of labor and wages, etc.

Let the farmers of Maryland cordially respond to the work of this office and we believe the result will be one eminently satisfactory to themselves and productive of great good to the State in every way. Especially will it aid and encourage immigration to the State which is one of the things most needed for our agricultural regeneration, and one of the primary objects of the law creating this new Bureau.

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We extend to the Carroll News the good wishes of the old MARYLAND FARMER which is now putting on a renewed youth. We cannot expect to become as lively as the young and enterprising News, however, all at once. That paper should have a big patronage throughout Carroll County, for it is every year becoming more and more identified with its interests. Success attend it.

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#### DEHORNING.

We consider this one of the duties of all who keep cattle. It should be

done especially in the case of bulls, who are never safe. A little apparent cruelty will often result in a very great amount of good; which is in this case justifiable. This applies to mature horns.

The horns of calves intended for stock should be prevented from growth. This can easily be done by touching the incipient horn with potash. It requires but very little. It kills the horn effectually and the calf does not suffer in the least. Apply very little and carefully on the horn-bud and the work is done.

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#### Law of Maine Relating to Agriculture.

Hon. B. W. McKeen, the able Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, has just issued a pamphlet of thirty-eight pages with the above title for distribution among farmers of his State.

It is a very useful little compendium of the statutes bearing upon the Board of Agriculture, the Agricultural Societies, the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, and many other things having a direct bearing upon the farmers' business.

The Ploughman would respectfully suggest that a similar publication from Secretary Sessions for the State of Massachusetts would prove a very useful thing. It should have an annual appendix embodying the acts of each Legislature.

There are very many cases where the farmer would be saved from expensive lawsuits and long continued ill will of his neighbor if he only knew a little more of the laws of his State. And there are

many cases where a knowledge of their rights would protect timid men from imposition from selfish and overbearing neighbors.—Mass. Ploughman.

We think each State could profitably issue such a work.—[Ed.

### Strawberries.

Mr. Geo. Q. Dow in the Mass. Ploughman uses the following emphatic language in reference to Strawberries:

Warfield No. 1 is decidedly the most valuable strawberry that grows to day, for the reason that it not only gives us a big and sure crop of fruit but also being a staminate, is the best fertilized we have; this just doubles its value. This kind is bound to be a very popular strawberry and everybody should set all they can of this kind. They can make no mistake in so doing.

Warfield No. 2 is without doubt the best shipping strawberry in existence, and when I add that it is a good yielder of handsome berries all the season through, we have a strawberry that cannot be excelled for people who grow for market or field culture. It is very fine.

Bubach No. 5 is without doubt the largest yielder of large fruit that exists. It is a wonderful berry in every particular and its fruit, both the first and last picking, is enormous in size, at the same time it produces lots of them in number. A truly grand and valuable kind.

Lida will produce the largest berry of any strawberry I know, but is different from B. No. 5, in not being the largest yielder of same, still its fruit is so enormously big that they count up awful

fast. It is a rugged, strong plant, and a very valuable variety which every one ought to have a few of. I have seen lots of its fruit two inches in diameter.

Eureka is a kind that is hard to beat. It is a decided acquisition and no one can make a mistake in setting out lots of this kind, as it is sure to do well anywhere and produce enormous crops of big, handsome fruit. It is one of those kinds that brings us in the dollars every time.

Gypsey is to my eyes the handsomest berry that grows, being exceedingly dark with bright yellow seed standing out all over it, of good size and early.

### \$150 Cabbages

#### At the Hillsdale Fair for 1892.

The Hillsdale (Michigan) Fair will give this year for the three largest and best cabbages on exhibition there \$100.00 and \$50.00 to second. These we believe are the largest vegetable prizes ever offered in America. This fair also offers \$40.00 to the best five varieties of apples for market and \$20.00 for second, and the rules require only five apples of the variety to be shown. Like premiums are also offered for the best five varieties of apples for dessert and also the best five varieties for cooking.

The above and other premiums offered by this popular society are open to the world for competition. Entries will close Sept. 27th. Fair, Oct. 3—7, 1892.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the above. The premiums are worth the winning, and we would be pleased to see them won by the MARYLAND FARMER'S readers.

**GASOLINE STEAM ENGINE.**

This seems to be a practical reality.—The gasoline and engines on the rear, large wheels in front. The driver sits at ease and regulates everything by a lever. It moves at the rate of fifteen miles an hour on an ordinary road, and at a cost of only one cent a mile, carrying three persons up hill and down. It is fully endorsed as a success in every particular. Once more "good bye, horse flesh" is suggested.

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**THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.**

The U. S. Agricultural Department has so much to display in the Columbian Exposition that each separate industry can be given comparatively little space. It should be remembered, however, that other countries will not hesitate to make the very best possible display of their leading agricultural industries, wherever they can have the prospect of increasing the demand for them in this country. It is to be hoped that State displays will not so scatter our own agricultural exhibits as to take away the needed effect upon visitors. They should be so arranged as to make a combined impression of the magnitude as well as the perfection of our agricultural resources.

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**U. S. POSTAGE.**

We always want cheaper postage, not dearer. The people pay for it, whether the stamps sold reach the amount needed or not. Cheap postage means general intelligence wide spread and general enlightenment throughout the country.

Every law that calls for higher postage in any class of mail matter should be considered a thrust against the progress of the people.

A few religious "cranks" would cut off secular newspapers, periodical literature, and the like, from second class privileges—one cent a pound rates—because the Bible cannot go through the mail for less than eight cents a pound. Let us hope no such retrograde movement will be made. Better lighten the cost on the Bible than add it to the literature of the masses.

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**"POISONED"****AMERICAN APPLES.**

We observe that a report is being spread in England against imported American apples, because they are sprayed with arsenical compounds. It is interfering already with the sale of them.

While in the apple there may be no ground for fear of poisoning, still the idea of arsenic has a powerful influence in the popular imagination, and a continued use of it may result in a great loss to our countrymen.

There are many reasons why spraying should be done by the use of some harmless but effective substance, such as pyrethrum, instead of by the use of Paris Green or London Purple. This panic among importers is only one of the reasons.

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**TAXATION UNIFORM.**

The true principle of taxation should be to tax each person, company or corpo-

ration according to actual ownership of real or personal property—no exceptions on any account whatever. But this has never been the actual practice. A person in possession of a farm may actually own only one tenth of it; but is taxed for the whole of it; while the interest he pays on the other nine tenths is often a heavy rent for the part not owned, the real owner not taxed. Then for politic reasons churches, benevolent institutions, manufacturing plants, etc., are often exempt. We are forced to believe that if any taxes are necessary all should stand alike before the law and all property bear its just proportion of taxes, and each one pay in proportion to what he actually owns—no more, no less.

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#### MONEY FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

The appropriation by the Maryland Legislature for the World's Fair, we are assured, was made especially in favor of the Agricultural interest of the State. We hope the commissioners who have it in charge will bear this fact in mind. We do not propose that the lion's share shall be devoted to other and minor interests and the farmers be ignored. This has been too generally the case in the past; but we shall expect a decided change in this respect in the future.

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#### SLY ADVERTISING.

We have constant applications through circulars and letters from all parts of the country commanding various articles, implements, propo-

sitions, movements, inventions, publications, etc., which we are told it would be interesting for our readers, if we would mention.

We do not doubt these things would interest them; but in very many of the cases it would interest the senders vastly more, and it should interest them sufficiently, for them to accompany their letters with a few dollars.

But no! the object is to get the advertising without sending the dollars; and in some cases we are silly enough to allow ourselves to be imposed upon in this way. Then we upbraid ourselves.

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#### HOW THE TARIFF ACTS.

We are frequently asked in reference to the influence of the present tariff upon the farmers. We do not pretend to look upon the subject from a political standpoint; but as one outside of parties, our general answer is as follows, and we will take wool as an example, although grain, fruits and all farmers' products are in the same class:

The tariff keeps wool from being imported and thus lowers the price in Europe; as the demand regulates prices.

Wool in America is governed by the price abroad, consequently it falls when the price goes down there.

It is worth no more than you can get for it in New York to ship abroad. This is the secret of the low prices of all Farmers' products.

The tariff acts in the opposite direc-

tion in reference to articles to be bought by farmers—manufactured articles. It adds to the price of these a sum equivalent to the tariff tax; because these are not governed by export prices, as are the products of farmers.

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#### AYRSHIRE AND JERSEY.

At the recent sale of Ayrshire Cattle of the late Thomas Brown, of Montreal, the rates were as follows: Six Bulls averaged \$166 each; Cows averaged \$148 each; Heifers and calves averaged \$108 each. Whole number sold, forty.

Contrast this with the sale of the herd of registered Jersey Cattle of the late W. H. Oler, sold the first week in May, at Rockdale Farm, near this city. Two Bulls averaged \$18.75; the cows averaged less than \$50 each; three heifers averaged \$37 each and three calves \$8.12½ each. The number was sixteen.

Has the boom for Jerseys entirely subsided?

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#### B. & O. R. R.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has taken another step in advance and has again demonstrated the fact that it is the leader in all movements tending to advance Baltimore's interests in its efforts to facilitate rapid and safe passenger traffic between the great cities of Philadelphia, New York and this city. This

Company has recently added to its already efficient train service another "Royal Blue" Train, composed of elegant coaches leaving Camden Station at 7 A. M. and making the run to New York in 4 hours 55 minutes, stopping at Philadelphia en route. Returning, leaves New York at 6 P. M., arriving at Baltimore at 11.20 in the evening. It will be seen by this wise arrangement that our citizens and business people can comfortably go to and return from the Empire City the same day, allowing six hours to spend there in sight seeing or attending to their business engagements. Now that this great Maryland Road has inaugurated this forward movement to accommodate the traveling public, see to it that it is appreciated and liberally patronized.

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#### SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

In the New York Weekly Times of May 18th, Henry Stewart says:

"Many farmers, reading of what has been done at the Agricultural College farms, or the Experiment Stations, are apt to believe that this is the beginning and the end of what is known as scientific agriculture, and thus cannot believe that it is of any use or practical purpose to them."

There is good reason for this. Something wrong in the methods and teachings at Agricultural College farms has given this impression. Until the practical use of all the improved methods is taught there, and a plain

demonstration given that a fair profit is realized from their use, farmers are justified in having this belief. They consider the miserable burlesque on scientific farming as represented by College farms as the real thing, instead of its being a matter of pretense, and they rightfully repudiate it. Our institutions are too often given over to mere theorists—impracticable and inexperienced—instead of being in the hands of farmers who know what to do, and when, and how to do it.

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#### MIRROR AND FARMER. AND MR. DOW.

The N. H. Mirror and Farmer is one of our most valued exchanges and we are always pleased to be able to speak of it in words of praise.

That it should take an entire article from the MARYLAND FARMER and speak of it as "a paragraph" is not very complimentary to Mr. Dow, the author, and we hope he will not take it amiss. We are very sure the Mirror and Farmer did not mean to speak slightlying of Mr. Dow's article, for it was an excellent one on the subject of Caponizing and has been extensively copied. As for ourselves we cordially extend our pen holder with complimentary greetings to M. and Fr.

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#### Raspberries and Blackberries.

If you have not already mulched your raspberries and blackberries, do so now. The fruit will be enough

larger and better to pay you well for the trouble. Should the season prove a dry one they will be saved in the best condition possible. No fruit feels the effect of a drought more than these, and if you have your plantations properly trained the mulch can be used with very little trouble and expense. Even corn stalks can be used here to advantage.

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#### OLEOMARGERINE COWS.

We see in papers given to many theories of rations for milch cows a very large proportion charged with "cotton seed and Oil meal." It is observable, also, that cows thus fed are represented as giving enormous yields of butter. It is, also, a fact that cows in these cases are only machines, and they merely mingle the cotton seed oil with their milk in suitable proportions to convert it into butter fat. The butter, too, partakes of the nature of the food. They may then very well give 20, or 23, or 25 pounds a week; but is it butter? butterine? or oleomargerine? Ye skilled chemists, give us an answer.

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#### THE GALLOWAYS.

This "new boom" of cattle seems to be coming forward with great rapidity. The reading of our progressive agricultural press places them for milk equal to the Holsteins, for butter on a level with the Jerseys, for beef equal with the Short Horns, for

men's overcoats and riding robes superior to the Buffalo, and for women's sacks and capes on a par with the seal. Hail to the Galloways if they come up to a half of what is claimed for them! The "all around" cow has come at last.

#### B. & L. R. R.

We understand that both the freight and passenger traffic on the Baltimore and Lehigh R. R. is increasing rapidly, and that it is absolutely necessary to add to the equipment service of the road to meet satisfactorily the increase. Several new locomotives have already been contracted for.

#### Directions For Making Cheese According to The English Method.

Copied from a Ms. one hundred years old.

The rennet bag taken from the calf should be fresh and sweet.

Take two quarts of soft water, wherein should be put a moderate quantity of salt and some sweet brier rose leaves and flowers, cinnamon, mace, clover, and, in short, every kind of spice you can conveniently procure. Then the whole is to be boiled together till the two quarts are reduced to three pints; and care should be taken that this liquor be not smoked.

It should be strained clear from the spices and flowers, and when found not to be warmer than milk from the cow it should be poured upon the rennet bag

and allowed to remain for forty eight hours, after which it should be strained again and put in a bottle, where, if it be well stoppered, it will keep good for twelve months or more.

It will smell like a perfume and a small quantity of it will turn the milk and give the cheese a pleasing flavor.

After this the same rennet bag may be salted and dried for a week or two near the fire, and it will do for the same purpose a second time.

To make the cheese—supposed double Gloucester cheese, so much and so deservedly esteemed in England and elsewhere—let one meal's milk of your dairy, which comprehends the produce of all your cows, be brought in as soon as milked, whether morning or evening, and while warm add the rennet in the necessary proportion to turn it, and when, after gently stirring, you find the milk turned, carefully strain the whey from the curd.

Then the curd should be broken small with the hand and, by little at a time, put into the vat, and so filled a full inch above the brim. If this precaution, simple as it may appear be not attended to, the cheese will be little good. But first, before the curd is put in, a cheese cloth or strainer should be laid at the bottom of the vat, and this should be so large that when the vat is filled with the curd the ends of the cloth may turn again over the top of it.

When this is done it should be taken to the press, and there remain under it for two hours, when it should be turned and have a clean cloth put under it, and turned over as before.

It must now be pressed a second time,

somewhat harder, and remain in the press six or eight hours, when it should again be turned and rubbed on each side with salt, after which it must again be pressed for the space of twelve or fourteen hours more, when, if any of the edges project, they should be pared off.

It may be put on a dry board or shelf, where it should be turned every day.

#### THE SUNFLOWER.

It has been suggested that while we are sending Indian corn to Russia and trying to teach the poor peasants how to eat it, we should learn something from them in regard to the great value and usefulness of the sunflower.

From the seed is expressed an oil that is used in cooking, for salads and domestic purposes, as olive oil is in other countries.

The oil cake is valuable for feeding cattle and the dry stalks make an excellent fuel.

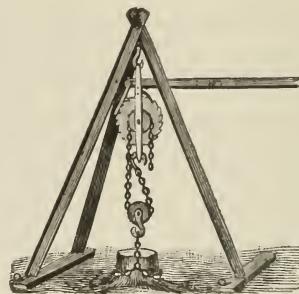
The seeds of larger varieties are used to an enormous extent by the people, very much as peanuts are eaten with us, but not roasted. They are certainly excellent in flavor as well as rich and nutritious.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

#### Electric Belt Free.

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give away a few of their \$5.00 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde, Pres. of the New York Electric Society (U. S. Pat. 527,647) a positive cure for nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of power, &c. Address at once Electric Agency, O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### Stumps.

We give an illustration of the H. L. Bennett & Co. Stump Puller and Rock Extractor. This machine is well known in all localities where farmers have Stumps to pull. It was awarded the Centennial Medal in 1876, and it has been greatly improved during the succeeding years. The machine is a very simple and effective one and enables one man to



clear a field of stumps. Ten pounds of power applied to the lever will lift a ton of weight in removing the stump. They are fully warranted and very reasonable in price. H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, O., send circulars giving a complete description of the various sizes of these machines.

#### Sugar Corn

Mr. T. S. Baird says of Sugar Corn: This is a vegetable that most farmers neglect. Some think it too much trouble to have so many patches; others neglect it because they don't know how good it is. Not only is it good for the farmer's table, but if it is placed in market early has a ready sale at good prices and will fill his pockets with money. Some growers advise starting the plants in a hot

bed to get an early crop, but I have tried this plan and cannot recommend it.

The best plan is to have plenty of seed and plant as early as the ground will work mellow, and then in about eight days plant another patch so if the first should fail you have more coming on. If I can get corn up a smart frost will not hurt it, it will only cut the top down. The bud is under the ground protected and will be coming the same.

I have not found this corn much more liable to rot from early planting than common field corn. This corn requires richer soil than field corn, in fact it is useless to plant the small early varieties without very rich soil and it is well manured. The best soil for an early crop is a rich sandy loam. It may be planted in hills three feet each way, or in drills six to eight inches in the drill according to the variety grown or strength of soil; the taller the variety or the richer the soil the greater should be the distance between the rows. The finest crop of sugar corn I ever grew I turned a crop of rye under while in bloom and planted the ground to melons. The third time the melons were ploughed a furrow was run in the middle between the rows, and early Egyptian sugar corn was drilled in it. After the corn was up to see it across the field the whole patch was thoroughly ploughed and laid by. This corn came in at a time when sweet corn came into fall market. Besides the ears it yielded an abundance of stalk fodder.

All things considered I find it the most profitable to plant of the large kinds, and depend on early planting and manure for early corn.

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How do you like our new dress?

#### SELECTED.

The dog kills the sheep and his owner steals the oysters, and neither of them pay any taxes, nor are they amenable to any law.—*T. R. Crane, in Southern Planter.*

A young lad, son of the editor of the *Florida Standard*, is making, for exhibition at the Fair, a table upon which appears an inlaid map of the State; each county being accurately represented by a separate piece of native Florida wood.

The extensive peat bogs of Germany and other Continental countries are now being worked with a view of obtaining an elastic fiber, which, when free from dust, is used in weaving carpets and other textile fabrics. Formerly this material was only employed for fuel purposes.

The indications are that a choice carcass of mutton will be a luxury in the United States in a few more years better appreciated than any other kind of meat. The people are getting to love good mutton and no mistake.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four essential points of sheep raising and with all four if properly managed a fair profit should be realized.

The national association adopted the following scale of points for judging butter: Flavor, fifty; grain, twenty-five; color, ten; style of packing, five; total, 100. The scale for cheese is: Flavor, forty; texture thirty; color, fifteen; salting ten; general appearance, five; total 100.

Chicks a month to six weeks old will now need especial care to make them prosper advantageously. They should

be well regularly fed, carefully housed at night, and constantly be looked after in boisterous or wet weather.

Grapes were first cultivated about 1276, and previously to the reign of Edward VI, were brought in large quantities from Flanders to England. The vine was introduced into the latter country in 1552.

A correspondent says: I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. A post of any wood can be prepared for less than two cents. This is the recipe: Take bold linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over timber and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.

Frost has a variety of effect upon different products. Under the same influence eggs will burst, apples contract and potatoes will turn black.

Eighty thousand acres is the size of the wheat acreage in Russell County, Kansas, which means a probable crop of 1,500,000 bushels.

The annual crop of English walnuts in Southern California reaches a million and a half pounds.

The Congregational ministers' meeting passed a resolution condemning the Chinese exclusion act.

Farming on a big scale is carried on by residents of Colfax, Washington. One man has 3,000 acres sown to wheat about

14 miles north of that place, and others are putting in acreages from 2,000 down.

Henry Miller, probably the largest land owner in the San Joaquin valley, was forty years or so ago a butcher boy, with scarcely a dollar of his own. He individually controls over a million acres now, and is believed to be worth between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

#### THE CHERRY.

There are two drawbacks to cherry culture—bark-bursting and black-knot. Neither of these is serious, except with careless management or no management at all.

The remedy for bark-bursting is a low head, beginning not over three feet from the ground: or, in the absence of this, protecting the trunk from the sun's rays of the afternoon by a board fastened (with cord or otherwise) on the southwest side of the tree.

The black-knot, which affects the plum is quite as bad on the Morello cherries, if it has its own way. It is little trouble, however, if one watches for it and cuts off and burns every affected branch at once.

It is only when neglected that black-knot becomes formidable, rendering the death of the tree inevitable; while, in the meantime, the dust-like seeds of the disease are scattered far and wide.

With these qualifications, the cherry tree, after the first or second year, needs no pruning and no attention other than to keep the cattle away from it and let it grow according to its own will.—*The Examiner.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

#### JUNE WORK.

Many of the vegetables for succession may be planted this month, and during the first half of the month it will not be too late to set out plants.

Sweet Potato plants may be in order and Tomato plants will give also a reasonably good crop.

During the whole month Sweet Corn every ten days may be planted and peas also.

Work in the garden to prevent the growth of weeds and to keep the ground in good condition is the great necessity.

Work in the orchard with thumb and knife during this month, taking away sprouts and preventing the formation of branches where not needed, will save pruning next winter, or next year.

The cultivation of corn; whether any weeds are visible in it or not, should be a matter of duty. The ground should be broken so that no crusts may be formed. But do not use deep cultivation in connexion with corn at any time.

If chickens are set during this month, and there is no particular reason why they should not be set, give the nests the benefit of shade. Success will be better, than if exposed to the full glare of the sun.

The grape vines will need particular attention. The branches should be nipped and the tendrils cut off, and only about three bunches left upon each branch. The grapes all form on the new wood, and it is policy to have that wood as near the old vine as possible, and by using the thumb and finger throw the force of

the vine into the bunches of grapes, thus securing the best bunches.

From each stool of blackberries train up one strong cane and not more than two strong canes in any event. When they get four or five feet high pinch off the top. All the sprouts coming up from the roots not wanted cut off just under ground and carry away.

Treat raspberries in the same way. In trying to grow too many canes the fruit is lost.

Keep the mulch on the strawberry beds until they are through fruiting. Then rake it away, cultivate and enrich the ground, keep it mellow. If you want young plants train the runners. Beware of weeds.

The Bees need constant attention during June. It should be one of their most profitable months. You have the foundation for a successful season by a little watchfulness and care now.

The product of the dairy is never better than in June. We remember in our youth that June butter was generally packed for winter use, and what could not be saved in June was made up in September. We fear Creameries are not as successful as was anticipated, and this will still be part of farm work.

Marketing vegetables and berries should be studied thoroughly. More depends upon this part of your work now, than upon raising them. It is in a lack of skill here that failure in success on the farm becomes a certainty. Learn to sell. Sell with a purpose. Give generous measure to consumers, when you get consumers' prices. But always sell; and do it pleasantly and because your

life and comfort and the needs of your family demand it. This is the month in which to learn how to sell. Keep eyes and ears open and don't be afraid to profit from what you see and learn.

#### BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &c.

We have examined with much interest the Annual Report of the State Board of Horticulture of California. We take pleasure in acknowledging that we have profited by the reading. B. M. Lelong, Sec'y, will accept our thanks.

Cassanova the Courier, one of the Sunshine Series, with sustained interest for novel readers.

The Delineator, by Butterick Pub. Co., N.Y. \$1.00 a year. It has a value for every family which no other publication in the same line can equal—Ladies' and Children's patterns.

Harper's Four Periodicals, adapted to all the grades of thought and sentiment and to every age—from the "Young People" to the "Monthly"—are exceptionally excellent.

The Review of Reviews, a monthly for busy men and women, covering a very large field and covering it well.

The Century—Can any of our readers do better than to become regular readers of this Magazine, which stands among the best in the country?

#### Regularity in Feeding.

Particular attention should be paid to feeding animals at regular hours. Select the hour, and adhere strictly to it. If

the stock is once accustomed to looking for its food at a certain time, the animals grow restless and uneasy whenever they have to wait beyond that time. With dairy cows this interferes with secretion of milk. With fattening stock it interferes with digestion, and interrupts the steady continuous laying on of flesh. They become bad tempered, and wear out themselves and their stable floors. Consider that it is your business to do certain things at certain times, and let nothing interfere with its performance. Remember that you sometimes get restless when dinner is not ready just on time.

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### CHICKEN PROFITS.

I have had considerable experience with poultry of various kinds and I must say I am forced to read with many allowances the numbers of eggs laid, the prices at which they are sold and the expenses for food, as published in the papers. Mrs. Green, when I read these accounts, of poultry profits to her, generally says:

"Do you believe that?"

I answer her:

"It may possibly be so; but we have not found things up to that mark."

Then she says:

"I think not. And neither has anyone else. Such things are well enough to print where farmers are concerned, for they don't believe them; but they do injury where young people without experience read them. They think they can go in the chicken business and grow rich rapidly; but they are greatly mistaken."

It does seem as if these highly colored

profits of two, or three, and sometimes as high as five dollars to a hen yearly might as well be dropped out of our papers.

J. G.

#### Toads.

For several seasons we have employed a few toads regulary as policemen in our hotbeds and coldfraines, and have thus enjoyed perfect exemption from insect pests in plant growing.

In the markets of Paris toads are an article of regular trade, and gardeners buy them by the dozens as insect-hunters in their small gardens.

These homely creatures devour everything in the shape of worm or insect, from the smallest greenfly to the largest cut-worm and Maybeetle. Even the disgusting potato bug is devoured with evident relish.—*American Gardening.*

#### How The Tariff Works.

"Say, daddy, what is this tariff anyhow, that everybody is paying taxes on? How does it happen that everybody, even the niggers on our place, have got some tariff and can afford to keep it, and can make money out of it so as to pay taxes on it?"

"Well tariff, my son, is a penalty on our necessities instead of a tax on our wealth. The tariff is a tax we pay on the wealth of other men. The tariff fixes things so that when we want to buy anything we need, we must buy from somebody else the privilege of buying it. When we pay taxes, my boy, on our farm, our horses, our cattle, our interests in banks and railroads, these things that we pay on bring us money to pay with, but the

tariff does nothing in this way. These make for us the means for using things we want, but the tariff tax makes us pay a fine for wanting a thing instead of helping us to buy it."

"Why, papa, why do the people want to be fined for using the things they need?"

"It is a valuable help to the practice of self-denial and abstemiousness, my son."

#### Vaseline Bullets.

A late scientific authority states that by saturating a bullet with vaseline its flight may be easily followed with the eye from the time it leaves the muzzle of the rifle until it strikes the target. The course of the flight is marked by a beautiful ring of smoke, caused by the vaseline being ignited on leaving the muzzle of the gun. This smoke ring will remain suspended in the air for some little time after the bullet strikes, if the day is not too windy.

The venerable poet Whittier expressed in a recent letter "great interest in any effort to check the pernicious habit of tobacco using," which he declared to be "not only a nuisance, but a moral and physical evil, and a shame to our boasted refinement and civilization."

Pure bred cows are not always profitable cows. You have to judge the animal by its individual merit.

The more gently a cow is milked the more fat globules are secreted and given off. That means rich milk.

## THE COMMON PATH.

BY BETH DAY.

Whether we toil 'neath the mountain pine,  
Where the rocks are barren and steep;  
Or delve in the damp and darksome mine,  
Where the shadows of midnight sleep;

Whether we stand in the harvest field,  
'Mid the wheat field's garnered gold;  
Or strive for the treasures ocean yields  
To the hands that are brave and bold;

Whether we stray over frozen wilds,  
Or toil on a burning plain;  
Or whether fair fortune frowns or smiles  
On the work of the hand or brain;

Whether if rough or if smooth the road,  
Or the hours be sad or gay,  
We must bear our share of the common load,  
We must walk in the common way.

But the common way, to the heart uncowed,  
Bloom out into beauty true;  
And a song can shatter the deepest cloud,  
And the sunshine shall shimmer through.

Less grows the weight of the common load,  
If the courage be high and bright;  
And less the shadows across the road,  
If the eyes are fixed on the light.

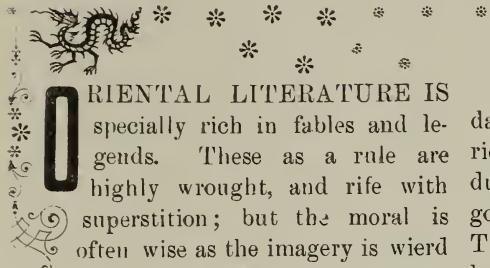


For the Maryland Farmer.

## WHY THE GOLD TREE COULD NOT GROW.

AN ORIENTAL LEGEND.

BY FANNIE ROPER FEUDGE.



**O**RIENTAL LITERATURE IS specially rich in fables and legends. These as a rule are highly wrought, and rife with superstition; but the moral is often wise as the imagery is wierd or fantastic. While every mount and vale and gurgling brook has its indwelling fairy or goddess; every Brahmin, Priest, or Pundit has a story or legend to relate, which he as religiously believes as he does his own existence.

One quaint old Cambodian, an ex-priest who came often to our oriental home, was brimful and running over with these eastern legends of long ago; many of which were wild and wonderful enough to have been imported from the land of fairies or genii; while others pointed unmistakably a moral against some of the more glaring abuses of high life.

One day, when we had been speaking of a certain defaulter, one of the Lords of the Treasury, whose hands had grown heavy with his master's gold, till they brought his head to the block, the old man said: "Ordinarily men steal from the lust of greed, rather than of necessity; and those highest in position are oft times the greatest robbers. I will tell you a story that will show how few could lay claim to clean hands, or a pure heart, if they should confess the whole truth; and you shall read the present in a mirror of the past."

A certain Prime Minister went one day into a temple to worship, leaving his rich sandals in the vestibule, because he durst not profane the sanctuary of the gods with the dust of his foot-gear. There were costly diamonds set in the buckles; and these tempted the cupidity of a thief, who had come, not to obtain pardon for his old sins, but to commit new ones; first by coveting, then by stealing to enrich himself at the cost of a sincere worshiper.

This evil man, to affect humility, sat with bowed head and downcast eyes in the vestibule where the Vizier had put off his sandals, and caught sight of the diamonds. As the minister passed into the temple, the wily thief laid hold of his costly foot-gear, and placed it in his own turban.

The little spirit that dwelt in the sandals at first thought it a great honor to be enfolded in silk, and placed above the head, instead of being trampled under foot, and brought in contact with dust and grime. But he reflected that it was better to abide at the feet of an honest man, than to be placed on the crown of a thief; and so he began, within his lofty prison, to plot the destruction of the renegade, and devise means to get back to his master.

When the Prime Minister had ended his devotions and returned to the hall, he stood waiting for his sandals, and wond-

ered at the tardiness of the servant whose duty it was to adjust them. The servant, frightened at the loss his own carelessness had caused, peered about in every nook and corner, but no sandals were to be found; and there stood this royal officer, in white silken hose, while never a sandal, boot, or even slipper could be had for love or money.

What a predicament!

But courtly invention was found equal to the emergency; and the stout old nobleman was taken up bodily, by two of his attendants, and borne in triumph to his boat.

The incident naturally attracted a crowd about the landing where the State barge lay; and among other idlers stood the thief looking as innocent as possible and never dreaming of the *denouement* at hand.

The noble and his attendants were Buddhists, whose creed requires inferiors always to uncover their *heads* before a Superior; but the thief was a Mohammedan, and therefore regarded it as disrespectful to take off his turban in the presence of the Grand Vizier. So never dreaming of removing it, he had for this very reason, there deposited the stolen sandals, as the place where they would be least likely to be discovered.

The covered head was, however, regarded by the great man's attendants as an insult to their lord; and so one of the oarsmen, by a sudden stroke of his long paddle, tipped off the offending turban, which in falling, of course revealed the stolen property.

He was securely bound, and at once handed over to the proper magistrate, to be tried for his offence; which having

1 committed within the precincts of a

sacred temple, and against so high an officer, was adjudged worthy of death.

Still the criminal's cunning did not desert him. Sending for his jailer, he told him that he had in his possession a secret of great value; and that as an atonement for his misdeed, he desired to impart to the king this knowledge, before he suffered the just penalty of his crime. An audience being granted, the thief was commanded to explain, being warned that if he dared to speak falsely, torture would be added to the doom awaiting him.

"Let your majesty judge," said the wily rogue, "whether the growth of trees whose fruit is pure gold, be not a secret worthy of even the royal ear. Let the king proceed at once, with his priests and courtiers, to the palace grounds, and tell the truth of what I shall there divulge.

If it fail of fulfilment I am content to suffer torture as well as death."

So they adjourned to the King's private gardens, a secret of such import being deemed too sacred for ordinary ears.

When all were seated, the rogue offered prayers to "Alla and his prophet," and then drew from his pocket, two golden coins on which were engraved some curious cabalistic symbols. "Let them be planted," he said, and they will immediately take root, spring up, put forth leaves buds and blossoms, and bring forth fruit—every bough, branch, and twig laden with fruit of purest gold. You may gather it every hour, and the more you pull, the more heavily laden will be the tree. There is but one condition to ensure the complete success of the charm, and that is that the coins be planted by a hand that has never been stained by a dishonest or dishonorable act. My hand

is not clean, so I pass the gold to your majesty, to be placed in the soil."

The King took the coins, but after a moment's reflection, said: "Alas for me; my hand too is sullied; for I remember while yet a lad, I often helped myself without leave from my father's strong box. I was only a child, but the sin remains, and cannot be wiped out. I have repented with bitter tears, and much penance; and I have tried to guard my son from like temptation, by making him the most liberal allowance from his infancy. Surely *his* hand is clean. Let the gold be planted by the young heir."

The beautiful boy extended his hand eagerly; then drew back with a paling cheek, as he said remorsefully: "Shall I confess it? My father's liberal allowance has made me careless and profuse in my expenditures, and some times I have overdrawn intending to pay back the next quarter. But I have failed to do so, and I dare not say, *my* hands are clean."

The King then bade his Vizier—he whose sandals had been purloined—to plant the gold; but the old man said sadly: It may not be. I have many temptations. The public treasure passes constantly through my hands, taxes are paid in, and salaries disbursed, and amid the frequent handling of the precious coins some may perhaps have adhered to my fingers. It were a pity for the experiment to fail; so I pass the precious seed to the governor of the Forts."

"Nay, nay," said the Lord High Admiral: "I cannot be sure of the purity of *my* hands, any more than the others. When there have occurred so many opportunities of filching his majesty's treasure, I may unknowingly have retained some in my posession that did not

belong there. So, I pray you to pass on the gold."

"Give it to the Chief Constable" cried the King. "He surely must be innocent, for the all sufficient reason that the poor wretches who pass through *his* hands, have nothing left them to be stolen, nor could one have the heart to rob *them*, if they had."

"Alas! my liegè," said the trembling magistrate, "when the covetous thought lies hidden in the breast, the means to put into practice will not be wanting. I must confess that my own purse has grown heavy by some occasional droppings from criminal pouches. I have deemed it no sin to take from thieves that which they had stolen; and regarded their ill gotten gains, as better in the hands of one at least more honest than they."

"Let the High Priest have it." said the King. "The hands of this holy man must be unstained. Why did I not think of him, sooner. Pass the gold to the priest. We have trifled long enough."

"Not so, your majesty," said the prelate. "Tithes, offerings and sacrifices have all to be handled by *me*, and how can I be sure that some may not have failed to reach the altar for which they were intended? I cannot claim that even *my* hands have been always clean."

What a lamentable failure was here. Not an honest man was to be found. Neither the King, nor his Heir, the heads of Church nor State durst lay claim to untarnished honor. But their fraud had been on a far grander scale than the shoe stealer's; and how could any of them, venture to deal harshly with the poor wretch who had devised such a curious test of their honesty.

So the King laughed and ordered him to be set at liberty; at the same time admonishing his courtiers, priest, and all, to be more circumspect in future.

And the cunning thief went out, chuckling at his own wit, and boasting in his heart of the ingenious device that had saved his head from the block."

Having thus delivered himself the old man sat for a moment silent; then muttered to himself: "It were well could the gold tree be made to grow in our times, but alas!"

With a sigh he arose, and I saw that our conference for the time was ended. He was in no mood for further communications, and I turned away, wondering at the strange mingling of wisdom and superstition in the story he had told me.

#### **Worry Over Little Things.**

My neighbor—my next neighbor—said to me the other day with a little sigh, such a sigh as she gives when a fly gets past the obstruction and barricades she has constructed to keep him out, or when she sees an English sparrow stop hesitatingly at her gate.

"I've been thinking," she said.

She stopped, raising a corner of her apron to brush away a particle of dust, I feel since, I had brought in, and had guiltily seen settle on a highly polished table and hoped she wouldn't see it.

"I've been thinking what a dreadful thing it would be if my boys should marry women who wouldn't be good housekeepers! It has worried me all day. Of course it is early to begin to worry about it, but time slips away so

fast that I can hardly realize that one is twelve and the other eleven now."

Clever Alice, in the fairy tale, who worried about the future of her unborn children, could not have worn a more troubled face.

I wanted to laugh, but dared not risk my reputation by thus implying that I undervalued housekeeping.

Then I felt wickedly glad to think that probably in all the world could not be found two girls of ten and nine of whom it could be expected that they would develop into so neat and orderly women as this one.

It came with force into my mind that the only other home I had ever visited where the inmates had so little to do with its arrangements, or left so little trace of their individuality was the cemetery.

And it seemed to me that when my next neighbor dies a perfect washer and ironer and sweeper and cleaner will be lost to this world, and will have gone to that other, where I hope with all my longing and soul there will be no demand for such services.

What life had she which I should dare call life!

When I walked out of her house this afternoon I should hear the sound of the carpetsweeper, gathering up all traces of her visitor; the curtains would be drawn, and she would go back to some work in which she had been interrupted.

I wonder if she ever thought of the time when she would be dust herself!

Unlike Desdemona, she never with haste despatched the house affairs that she might with greedy ear devour up any discourse. To converse with her was like

talking with an embodied household compendium.

"How delightful the rain was yesterday!"

"Yes, but had I noticed how it spattered on the window and dried in streaks?"

"How blue the sky is today, and how high it looks."

"Yes, and how thick the flies are this year!"

I walked home very fast. It seemed to me when I arrived there that there was more dust than I enjoyed seeing on the steps, and then the rain had spattered on the windows some, but I knew that my husband and boys would not come tiptoeing into the kitchen door, and that no one would follow them around with a carpet sweeper or a rug, and we should be clean enough to be healthy and dirty enough to be happy; and, oh, what an effort I would make, and would try to help other women to make, to attain the happy mean in housekeeping.

To be neat—not too neat—orderly, and yet not remind each member of the family of a car of Juggernaut. To attend with care to the food and the wardrobe, and yet not give up the soul's immortal energies to that alone. In short, to try to be a woman keeping house, and not to be just a housekeeper.

Some women have reached this serene height in the home; and what woman has done, woman may do.

---

"I come in answer to your advertisement for a floor walker, sir. "Yes—what experience have you had?" "The most thorough, sir; we have a baby at home."

---

Sick-Headache? Beecham's Pills will relieve.

#### A Strawberry Industry.

A correspondent in the Connecticut *Courant*, describes a great fruit industry which has been developed between Fall River and Taunton, Mass., and comprising five towns.

The growers are organized as "the Bristol County Fruit-Growers' Association," including 300 farmers with from one half to fifteen acres in berries.

The soil is a strong, rather moist, gravelly loam. Methods of culture differ from those common elsewhere.

Lands for new plantations are plowed in summer or early fall, left bare, harrowed in spring, and planted not very early.

No fertilizers are used until the next spring, just before fruiting time.

Transplanting is done when field plants are in full bud, just before blooming; rows three feet apart, level culture, letting plants make matted rows two feet wide.

Mulch in fall with marsh hay, two tons to an acre. In spring rake off, hoe the beds and apply "fish and potash" fertilizer—ground ash scrap mixed with kainit one half to one and a half tons per acre.

A Connecticut grower has convinced some of these growers that their fertilizer has too much nitrogen and not enough potash and phosphoric acid.

Severalhoeings follow till plants are in bloom, when mulch is put back.

Pickers use the round Beecher basket putting a numbered ticket in the bottom of each. The fruit is assorted and repacked in square baskets, pickers being credited two cents per quart.

Careless picking and cost of repacking is offset by the larger amount held by the round basket.

Fruit is shipped to Boston in the common, unventilated cars of the Old Colony Railroad. These stand on a side track in the sun all day, and are hot when the fruit is put in; consequently much of it is soft and mushy when it reaches market next morning. Possibly this is partly due to the spring manuring with so much nitrogen.

Crescent is the leading variety; last year many planted Haverland, Michel's Early; Bubach and Warfield.

Some fields are continued in fruiting three or four years, being hoed each spring and fall, and fertilized just before fruiting.

#### A Fact Worth Knowing.

To put glases with chemicals all that is necessary is to draw a line across it with a quill pen dipped in a strong alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate. After drying draw the same line with the pen dipped in nitric acid.

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| 8.10       | 26.50 Claiborne.....         | 8.45 26.40 |
| *8.15      | 6.55 McDaniel.....           | *8.35 6.35 |
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| 8.25       | 7.10 St. Michael's.....      | 8.25 6.25  |
| *8.30      | 7.18 Riverside .....         | *8.20 6.16 |
| *8.35      | 7.27 Royal Oak .....         | *8.15 6.07 |
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| *10.35     | 3.25 Parsonsburg.....        | *6.14 9.20 |
| *10.42     | 3.35 Pittsville .....        | *6.07 9.08 |
| *10.52     | 3.51 New Hope .....          | *5.58 8.53 |
| *10.55     | 3.56 Whaleyville.....        | *5.54 8.48 |
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| 8.45 A. M. from Delta.             | 8.20 A. M. for Belair.            |
| 11.55 A. M. from Belair            | 9.30 A. M. for Belair and beyond. |
| 2.05 P. M. from York<br>and Belair | 2.30 P. M. for Loch Raven.        |
| 4.00 P. M. from Loch<br>Raven.     | 4.20 P. M. for Delta.             |
| 6.00 P. M. from York.              | 5.30 P. M. for Belair.            |
| 10.30 P. M. from Belair.           | 6.50 P. M. for Belair.            |

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## LEAVE

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 9.00 A. M. from Delta.   | 9.30 A. M. for Delta.  |
| 10.30 A. M. from Belair  | 1.30 P. M. for Belair. |
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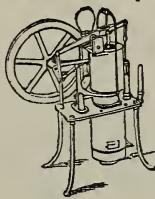
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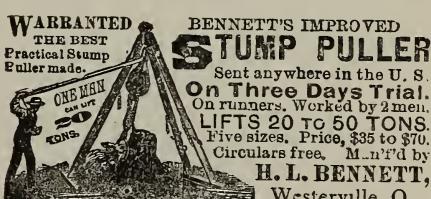


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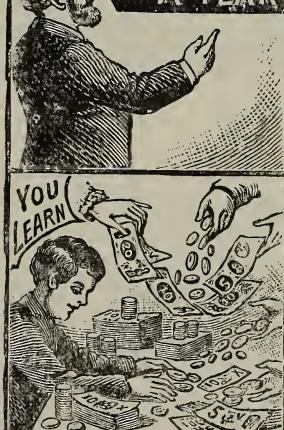
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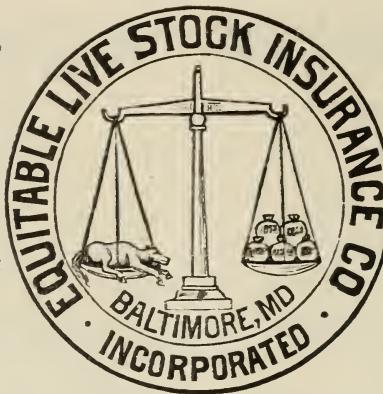
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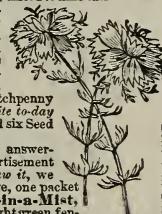


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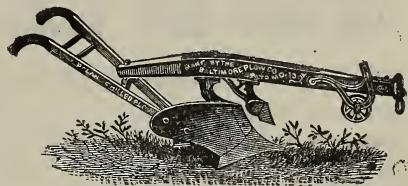
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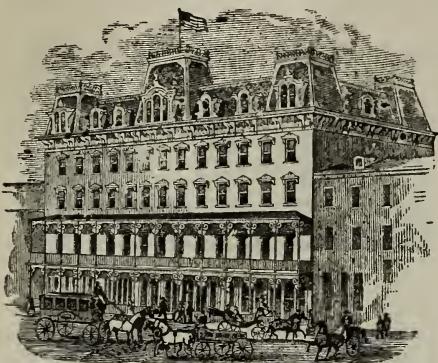
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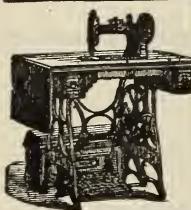
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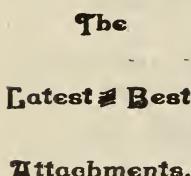
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